1. is a literary work in which the content is based on fact

2. is a literary work in which the writer tries to point out human vices or follies in order to scorn or ridicule them. The writer can do so by using irony, wit, or sarcasm.

3. is a central or recurring idea that is explored in a piece of writing, sometimes in the form of a life lesson or moral.

4. This is the beginning of the plot. It starts off the story and lets the reader know any important information before the action starts. It introduces the characters, the setting, and the basic conflict of a story. A conflict is a problem or obstacle that the characters must overcome.

5. is a French word that means "type" or "kind."

6. is a literary device that uses certain objects or images to represent other ideas

7. is an account of a person's life written, composed, or produced by another person.

8. interrupts the plot of a story and goes back to a past event.

9. is a fictional prose narrative that is shorter and less complex than other pieces, usually under 10,000 words.

10. is a technique where future events in a story, or sometimes the outcome, are suggested or hinted at by the author before they happen.

11. is the storyline or sequence of events that take place in a story. It is what happens in a story.

12. is the reflection of an author's attitude toward his or her subject

13. the time, place, and circumstances in which a story takes place. It tells the

14. reader where and when the story occurs

15. is the opposition between characters or forces that shapes or motivates the action of the plot.

16. is a fictional piece of writing usually of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters.

17. is a piece of writing that a person writes about his or her own life.

18. is a reference to a real or fictitious person, event, place, work of art, or another work of literature within writing.

19. This occurs after the main conflict is introduced. It includes details about what the character does to solve his or her problem. Smaller problems, obstacles, or crises may occur before the climax is reached.

20. is a figure of speech in which the author uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect. It is not meant to be taken literally.

21. compares things that share a common feature. This type of comparison uses either "like" or "as" to make the connection.

22. is the atmosphere that a writer creates for a reader that plays on the reader's imagination and emotion through the use of descriptive adverbs or adjectives.

23. is when someone says one thing but means something different. This type of irony is very similar to sarcasm.

24. is the class of literature made up of works whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact.

25. occurs when a reader or character expects one thing to happen, but something entirely different happens. In other words, it is when something unexpected (or inappropriate) happens.

26. is the contrast between what a character thinks to be true and what we (the readers) know to be true.

27. also compares two things, but it does so more directly WITHOUT using "like" or "as."

28. is the language of a particular region or group of people. It includes the sound, spelling, and diction used by that group.

29. is a form of storytelling in which a narrator relates all action in third person, using third person pronouns such as "he" or "she."

30. This occurs after the climax and before the resolution. It is everything that happens because of the climax. The characters respond to what happens in the climax. This leads the reader to the conclusion of the story.

31. This is the conclusion of the story. It ties together the whole story. It explains how the conflict is resolved and what happens to the characters after the story ends.

32. is a point of view in which an "I" or "we" serves as the narrator of a piece of fiction. The narrator may be a minor character, observing the

action, as the character Nick does in The Great Gatsby.

33. This occurs right after the rising action. It is the most intense or exciting event in the story because the character deals with the main conflict for the last time. It is also the turning point in the story.

34. is used to express the exact opposite of its literal meaning. It is the difference between what appears to be and what actually is.